

A. D. Sisk
has just received a large shipment
of School Books and Supplies and
you can get anything needed in the
school room at prices that cannot
be undersold. See him at
MADISONVILLE, KY.

The Bee

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE.

Buy your School Books
And school supplies from A. D.
SISK. Special inducements will
be given. Call and see his prices
MADISONVILLE, KY.

STORE NEWS!!



Some of the Good Things
in the Big ...

St. Bernard Store

in all Departments.
Full Stock ...

Shoes for Everybody.

As we always have, so have we now—the best things on earth in Shoes for everybody of any age. Nothing but the most substantial and genuine stock All at the most reasonable prices. ... Specialties—For Ladies: The choice styles made by Drew, Shelby & Co. For Men: The best things from the big factory of J. S. Nelson.

Fall & Winter Clothing.

Large variety of HONEST, SUBSTANTIAL, and Stylish Goods, Latest Cut and Finish. NOTHING SHODDY. At the most reasonable prices. Quality and Style beyond question. \$5 to \$15 Suits.

Blankets.

Big and Broad and Thick and Warm Made of Sheep's Wool. Elegant things and Cheap. Genuine Goods. All Good Bargains.

Overcoats.

Latest Nobby Things. Fit Everybody. Quality Guaranteed. Fine Goods. Warm Goods. Strong Goods. No trouble to buy as it takes so little money

Millinery.

Nobby selections of late styles in Sailsors and Walking Hats. Also a Choice lot of Caps for children and little tots.

Capes and Jackets.

A varied assortment of latest patterns of Ladies' and Children's Capes and Jackets at prices that will fit any purse. We can't describe them here. Come and see.



Groceries.

No other stock so complete and fresh outside a large city. Every necessary and luxury that is made or grows to eat. Our reputation for honest goods and honest values is sustained in a marked degree in our Big Grocery Department, and as to canned goods we have everything in cans that can be canned—Fruits, Vegetables, Syrups, Meats, Fish, canned by canners that can can. We can't tell the story here but our shelves talk. Choice Goods, Close Prices.

SHOT A ROBBER.

Burglars Surprised in the Co-operative Store at Barnsley.

Illinois Central Office, at Nortonville Robbed of About \$23 and an Overcoat.

The Man Shot at Barnsley Now in Jail at Madisonville.

There were two robberies committed near to each other Tuesday night, one at Nortonville and one attempted at Barnsley. At Nortonville the loss was \$23 to and an overcoat. At Barnsley the burglars were surprised and left so quickly that they left an overcoat behind. One of the men was shot while trying to escape at the latter place and he is now in jail at Madisonville. He gives his name as Frank Roberts, says his home is in Kentucky but would not say further than that when seen in jail. He did not want to become properly identified, evidently, hence it is not at all probable that he gave the Bee his right name. He is not a hardened criminal and seemed affected when asked about his home. He received a bullet in his left leg above the knee, the bullet ranging downward, and had proper surgical attention, having been visited by a Madisonville physician after his incarceration. The prisoner is something over 30 years old, about six feet tall, rather large features and thick lips, large gray or light blue eyes, smooth face, dark curly hair shot with gray and rather ruddy complexion, weighs perhaps 170 pounds.

Circumstances indicate that the two robberies are closely connected. The Nortonville robbery seems to have occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock. The night operator at Nortonville is W. S. Gardner, whose home is in Elizabethtown, Ky., a bright young man of about 16 years. He does the night work for both the Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville roads. In an interview with him he said he was continuously in the I. C. office after supper until he was called to the L. & N. office to take a train order for freight due going south about 9:57. While taking the order the I. C. Agent, T. E. Lutes, came in and asked him for the keys to the office. Presently, and before Gardner finished with the train order, Agent Lutes came back and asked Gardner what had become of the cash. Gardner had not been about the cash drawer that evening, having no occasion to sell tickets or make change. Gardner thought the robbery probably occurred while all were at supper.

Mr. Lutz said that he had the habit of going to the office the last thing every night to see if everything was all right. Following that custom he went about 10 o'clock and looked around. He noticed the cash drawer was awry and an examination showed it had been forced. He said there was \$23.10 gone. It was found that the operator's overcoat was also missing. It was a black overcoat with velvet collar and of small size to fit a sixteen-year-old boy. Agent Lutz thought robbery could not have occurred except at the time Gardner was in the L. & N. office. A number of tramps were seen about Nortonville that day and evening. The wounded prisoner at Madisonville admitted in a conversation that he was at Nortonville Tuesday evening, and said he got there about 3 p. m. and left about dark.

After being shot the man managed to go down the road as far as the saw mill near Mortons Gap, where he was found by some of his pursuers, arrested by Marshal Dunning, of Barnsley, and was taken to that place.

Operator Gardner and Agent Lutz are hoping that it may be proven the prisoner is one of the men they want. He had some \$6 in cash when captured.

Back from the War.
Cal Martin is in Earlington again after three and a half months service as a member of the 12th Company of Volunteer Signal Corps. He says the term seemed like three years. They were camped two weeks at Newport News and were ready at one time to embark when the orders were changed and they did not sail for Porto Rico. He was honorably discharged on Oct. 15th and has since been visiting relatives in Louisville and elsewhere. Cal is remembered as the genial and competent telegraph operator who formerly held that position here.

Marry This Morning.
Miss Myrtle Adams, daughter of Mr. David Adams, of this place, and Mr. Jack Sullivan are to be married at the Catholic church, about 8 o'clock this morning. The young couple will leave on first train for St. Louis and other points. The Bee extends congratulations.

Rev. I. H. Teel went yesterday to Pembroke to begin a protracted meeting.

Mrs. Melton and sister, Miss Maxie, of Jacksonville, Fla., are visiting Mrs. Charley Jones.

WHY WE WILL HOLD THEM.

The United States Must be Reimbursed for the War's Cost, Present and Prospective.

THAT'S WHY WE HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

The Idea of the United States Has Not Been and is Not to Acquire Any Territory by the Power of Conquest, But She Must Have Collateral Sufficient to Balance Accounts.

Washington, Nov. 2.—While the cabinet gave little attention to the peace negotiations at Paris, there is no longer any doubt as to the general purpose of this government to retain the entire Philippine archipelago. If, after final balancing of the account, viz: The cost of war to the United States on one side, and our acquisitions on the other, it is found that any compensation is due the Spaniards, it will be made in a lump sum.

It is pointed out that at the time the protocol was signed the United States did not have and had not since acquired any part of the Philippine islands outside of Manila harbor, and that the United States has never entertained a purpose to acquire any territory by the power of conquest. What the United States will insist upon is that it must be fully reimbursed for every dollar expended by her on account of the war, and in the statement will be included an amount sufficient to cover all payments, present and prospective, on account of pensions incidental to the war.

No Spanish Bonds Will be Paid.
No Spanish bonds of any character or amount, other than local or municipal bonds, will be paid or assumed by this government. The question of the status of municipal obligations under circumstances like the present is fully settled by international law. They must be recognized as valid and binding by the conquering power, and hence it is assumed that the United States will not raise any question on this point, but promptly consent to guarantee the final payment. What sum of money this government would consent to pay to Spain can not even be estimated, but when the final account is rendered, it is believed that the balance due Spain will be small, probably not exceeding \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000.

Belief that Spain Will Accept Our Terms.
The belief still prevails among the majority of the cabinet that the Spaniards will accept the terms laid down by the United States, and that whatever delay occurs before the result is reached, will be chargeable only to the purpose of the Spaniards to secure the best possible terms; to extort the last possible million dollars, before acceding to our demands.

The possibility of disagreement of the commission and the failure of the conference, however, is now contemplated with greater equanimity than at an earlier stage of the negotiations. The administration has satisfied itself that Spain is neither able nor willing to resume hostilities on any scale that would make her a dangerous opponent to the United States.

MONTHLY FISCAL REPORT.

Treasury Statement of the Public Debt at the Close of Business October 31.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business October 31, 1898, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,110,906,022, an increase for the month of \$43,487,717. This increase is accounted for by the issue during the month of about \$36,600,000 of the new three per cent bonds, and a decrease of about \$7,238,000 in the cash on hand. The entire amount of the new loan so far taken up in the monthly statement is \$179,599,180.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$1,026,706,900; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,246,870; debt bearing no interest, \$383,191,367; total \$1,411,205,137. The interest, however, does not include \$553,631,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury, held for their redemption.

Cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$275,224,071; silver, \$68,929,775; paper, \$55,329,237; bonds, deposited in national banks, \$96,566,313; total, \$993,249,397, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$633,011,122, leaving a net cash balance in the treasury of \$360,238,275.

THE MARIA TERESA.

The Navy Department Not Approve that the Vessel and Consorts Will Get in the Storm's Track.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The navy department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the Maria Teresa, although some fear has been expressed in the Santiago dispatches that the vessel, along with her consort, the Vulcan and Leonidas, have fallen into the sphere of a violent cyclone. The Maria Teresa passed Cape May, at the eastern extremity of Cuba, early Monday morning, bound for Hampton roads, and signaled that all was well.

Dividend Declared.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—The board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.

Dr. Otto's Spruce Gum Balsam is a scientific remedy for colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all lung diseases. It is a life-saver. Give your children to prevent it for you if it is not stock in two sizes, 25c and 50c.

Sold by St. Bernard Drug Store.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



LOSS OF THE ST. PETER.

Foundering of the Four-Masted Schooner St. Peter in Lake Ontario—The Captain Alone Saved.

Toledo, O., Oct. 29.—The three-masted schooner St. Peter, a Toledo boat, foundered Thursday seven miles north-west ofodus, Lake Ontario, in 20 fathoms of water. She had 700 tons of hard coal for Toledo. Capt. John Griffin is her owner. His wife and crew of seven were drowned, but Griffin himself was saved. The schooner was built in 1873 at Toledo.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Well-Dressed Body of a Young Man Found Near Mad Puddle Seven Miles from Peoria, Ill.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 29.—The body of a young man has been found lying partly in a puddle of mud on a lonely road seven miles above the city. It was well dressed. There was no mud on the polished shoes, showing that the body had been carried to the spot and thrown out of a vehicle. There are two bullet holes in the head, both entering from behind.

Mrs. Dinkin Wants an Early Trial.

San Francisco, Nov. 1.—Mrs. Botkin's desire for an early trial will probably be gratified. The district attorney says his first move will be to send to Delaware for witnesses from that state. He says probably as many as half a dozen persons would be brought from Dover, and that he would make an effort to secure the attendance of John P. Dunning, husband of the dead woman, as witness.

Work on Halting the Reina Mercedes.

New York, Nov. 1.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santiago says: "The work of raising the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, sunk just inside the mouth of Santiago harbor, is about to begin. The task is comparatively easy. Work on the Cristobal Colon continues, but much difficulty is found in using the pontoons on account of the heavy seas."

Col. Bryan Bitter.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 29.—Col. W. J. Bryan, who has been ill at his hotel since his arrival here, is much improved and received a number of callers yesterday. The corps surgeon says he is not ill enough to require his wife to nurse him, but he will not come unless his illness becomes serious.

The Paris Newspapers Divided.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The newspapers here are sharply divided into two camps, one of them highly praising M. Bard's report to the court of cassation as early, setting forth the truth and proving the innocence of Dreyfus, and the other insisting that the report was merely a pleading in favor of the prisoner.

Admiral Dewey Will Become Senior Officer of the Navy Christmas Day.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Admiral Dewey's retirement on December 25, will make Rear-Admiral Dewey the senior officer of the navy, and if Congress revives the grade of admiral, as desired by Secretary Long, his appointment to that rank will follow without any further jumping.

Travel to Dawson Suspended.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 29.—The steamer Cottage City has arrived from Seattle, Alaska, with a large number of passengers. They report that the Yukon river is now filled with slush ice, and that travel to Dawson is suspended.

No Apparent Ground for the Report.

London, Oct. 29.—There does not seem to be the slightest ground for the report of Thursday night that the British cabinet has decided to declare the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 29.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury showed available cash balance, \$301,484,378. Gold reserve, \$240,744,514.

Missouri's Governor Follows Suit.

Jefferson City, Oct. 30.—Gov. Stephens has issued his proclamation designating November 24 as Thanksgiving day.

A BOHEMIAN EMBEZZLER.

Lambert Wilt, Arrested at St. Louis, Taken to Chicago to Await Instructions from Bohemia.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Lambert Wilt, the absconding comptroller of the Bungalow bank, Bohemia, with his wife and aunt, were brought here from St. Louis, where they were arrested Monday night. They will be held here as prisoners to await instructions from Bohemia.

The French Government Will Recall Marchand.

London, Nov. 2.—Mr. Hayes Fisher, one of the junior lords of the treasury, member of parliament for Fulham, and a ministerial whip, speaking in London last evening, said he had seen dispatches which enabled him to state that the French government had decided to recall Marchand from Fashoda.

Took Quiet Possession of Disputes.

New York, Nov. 2.—Wm. Hayes Fisher, of the regiment has arrived safely at Gibraltar, where the Americans quietly took possession of the town. To the municipal officers was given the alternative of signing the oath of allegiance or of being dismissed. All of them signed the oath.

THE LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans Presents Some Statistics of His Office.

THE DEATH ROLL UP TO SEPTEMBER 30.

Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Six American Soldiers and Sailors Have Lost Their Lives, the Majority of Them from Disease—Comparison with Losses Sustained During the Civil War.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans, who is in this city, states that up to September 30 the war with Spain had caused the loss of the lives of 2,906 American soldiers and sailors. He further declared that the statistics of his office show that the percentage of deaths in camps from disease during the last summer was much less than during the civil war. Commissioner Evans being asked for further particulars spoke as follows: "During the rebellion 40,000 men were killed in battle, and 500,000 perished in camps and prisons. From official figures which I have recently completed, covering a period from May 1 to September 30, I find that the total number of deaths as a result of the war with Spain was 2,906. Of this number 107 were officers. At Santiago the loss of life was 22 officers and 222 men. This is an average of one officer for every ten men. At Cienfuegos one officer was killed. Since the battles on Cuban soil 61 men have died of wounds received in service. Disease penetrated the body of the soldiers that have died in camps from disease are 80 officers and 2,520 privates, or an aggregate of 2,600. This is, in view of the terrible climatic disadvantages, and it fully verifies the soldiers' adage that disease kills more men than bullets. There have been 600 claims for pensions filed to date as a result of the war.

"The Cuban campaign the loss of so many officers is accounted for by the fact that the Spanish sharpshooters hid in the trees and dense foliage, used smokeless powder, and picked off the soldiers with ease. Some of the wounds received by officers were remarkable.

A Case in Point.

"I recall one case in particular—that of Capt. Knox, of the First Cavalry. The captain was shot in the back. The bullet penetrated his kidney, liver and lung and broke two of his ribs. He is alive to-day, and the president has promoted him.

"Commissioner Evans says that the loss of life resulting from the destruction of the Maine at Havana, never placed on the same basis as mortality in battle. He holds that the general law providing for indemnity to sailors and soldiers in the federal service will apply to the explosion at Havana.

Pension Claims on Account of the Maine.

"Thus far only 55 claims have been presented from relatives of the boys who went down with the Maine," said the commissioner. "Everyone of them will be pushed through. It is no more than right that the dependents of the men who went to watery graves in Havana should be provided for by the United States government."

THE NAVY NOT ANXIOUS.

A Coaling Station in Cuba Not Among the Urgent Wants of the Navy Department.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The navy department, which was early in the field to secure a good wharf and a site for a naval station at Honolulu, has made no effort to secure a similar advantage in Cuba. It is understood that the department does not see any necessity for anything more than a coaling station at some point in southern Cuba, at Guantanamo or some other place near, and even this, in view of the possession of the United States of Porto Rico, does not make such a coaling station necessary.

PERFECT MECHANISM.

First of the Disappearing Gun Carriages Just Completed by the Walker Manufacturing Co.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 1.—The Walker Manufacturing Co., of this city, has just finished the first of the eleven disappearing gun carriages for the Burlington-Crozier disappearing guns, for which it was awarded the contract last April by the government. A test shows that everything about the big machine works with the smoothness and accuracy of clockwork.

A Train Ablaze.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The seven o'clock morning local accommodation on the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis railroad caught fire from an overheated stove a few minutes after running out of Belleville. The train was run at a terrific rate until East St. Louis was reached, where the flames were extinguished. There was great excitement among the passengers, but no one was hurt.

One of the Nurses of Herr Barish Dies.

Vienna, Oct. 31.—The death is announced of Fraulein Pocha, one of the two nurses who attended the late Herr Barish, of Prof. Northridge's pathological laboratory, the first victim of the outbreak of bubonic plague in Vienna.

Inaugurated Governor of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30.—Allen D. Chandler was inaugurated governor of Georgia at noon.

The Miner's Strike at Pomeroy Bend.

Ohio, was broken last week and the miners' organization is disrupted. Some of the mines have started up and it is reported that the men are scrambling to get in at reduced wages.

McGEE'S 25c CHILL CURE
KNOCKS OUT CHILLS AND FEVER.
Takes the fever out of the system, cures all fevers, chills, malarial fever, and all other febrile diseases. It is a life-saver. Give your children to prevent it for you if it is not stock in two sizes, 25c and 50c.

YELLOW JACK'S VICTIM.

Death of Col. George E. Waring, Jr., at His Home in New York, of Yellow Fever.

HE ARRIVED RECENTLY FROM HAVANA.

The Fatal Malady was Contracted While Acting as Special Commissioner to Investigate the Sanitary Condition of Havana—The Body Hermetically Sealed Up and Cremated at Swinburne Island.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Nicholas E. Waring, Jr., died of yellow fever at his home in this city, where he had been since he arrived from Havana, on the Yucatan, on Tuesday last. He was 67 years of age.

Dr. Blauvelt, who had been attending Col. Waring during his illness, was summoned to the house at 1 p. m. He found that Col. Waring had been attacked with black vomit. This symptom continued all morning without cessation. Everything possible was done for the dying man, but he only lived until 7:45.

The Body Hermetically Sealed Up.

President Murphy of the board of health was informed of the death of Col. Waring within five minutes after it occurred. Dr. Rogers, the sanitary superintendent, was ordered to have the body placed in a hermetically sealed casket immediately. Mr. Murphy also gave orders that every precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Never Contracted While on Official Duty.

Col. Waring had been sent to the city of Havana as a special commissioner of this government to ascertain the exact sanitary conditions of that city, and to form ideas for the best methods of putting the place in first class sanitary shape. He was in report to the president, and on the day he returned he said he expected to go to Washington the next day.

The Doctors were at Fault.

The doctors at first did not think that the case was a malignant one. When Col. Waring's temperature rose to 103°, however, the physicians became alarmed, and the case was considered in its most serious form, and Col. Waring was treated accordingly.

The Body Cremated.

President Murphy of the board of health stated that the body of Col. Waring will be taken to Swinburne island, where it will be cremated immediately.

The father, mother, brother and three sisters of Mrs. Waring died of yellow fever in New Orleans some years ago.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

The Court of Cassation Obtains the Most Absolute Control Over the Celebrated Case.

Paris, Oct. 31.—By Saturday's decision the court of cassation obtains the most absolute control over the Dreyfus case. It can demand and examine any documents whatever, including the dossier of any case bearing upon the Dreyfus matter, and can examine under oath any witness, however high his position.

In short, if the court makes a sincere use of its powers, the truth will have a much better chance of being discovered than would have been the case had it merely ordered revision before another court-martial, whose members might have been actuated by a desire to shield the general staff.

Having concluded its inquiry, it can present a new dossier to either a civil or a military court for the final decision. Its proceedings will not be public, and there can, therefore, be no objection to a communication to it of the alleged secret dossier, if it is still in existence, while the numerous generals who have expressed their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus will now be called upon to explain the grounds of their convictions.

TO RAISE THE MAINE.

The Acme Wrecking Co. Asks Permission to Do It Without Cost to the Government.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Acme Wrecking company, of San Francisco, has made a request upon the navy department for authority to raise the battleship Maine. The company has had experience in raising vessels on the Pacific coast, and representations have been made to the department as to its ability to accomplish the task in Havana harbor.

Death of William Hyde.

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—William Hyde, journalist and historian, died yesterday morning at his home, 4422 West Pine boulevard, of heart disease, after an illness of short duration. His career as an editor and newspaper writer, as a public servant, as a power in politics, and his prominence for nearly half a century in the public life of St. Louis, make his demise more than ordinary interest.

Returning to His Post with a Bride.

Tuskegee, Ala., Oct. 30.—Nearly the Snyder United States troops at Fort Antonio, Jamaica, during the recent war, and who has just been married at his home in Pittsburgh, Pa., passed through Washington with his bride en route to his post in Jamaica.

First Missouri Mustered Out.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—The First Missouri volunteer infantry was mustered out and paid off at the armory, in this city, and the men of what Gen. Brockbridge said was one of the best regiments in Camp Thomas, have returned to private life.

Soil-Song.

JOHN B. TABB, in the Atlantic Monthly. I give what ne'er was mine— To every seed the power Of stem and leaf and flower, Of fruit or fragrance fine; And take what others loathe— Of death the foulest forms, Wherewith to feed my worms, And thus the world reclothe.

Miss Laura Ligon visited the family of her brother, Rev. J. W. Ligon, at Trenton, last week.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

PULLMAN PALACE? SLEEPING CARS?

Between Nashville and Chattanooga, Alabama, Augusta, Macon, Jacksonville, Knoxville, Asheville, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Portsmouth, Norfolk, Jackson, Memphis, Little Rock, Texarkana, Sherman, Waco, Dallas and Fort Worth. ...

Palace Day Coaches on all Trains

Information pertaining to TICKETS, ROUTES, RATES, ETC.

Will be cheerfully furnished upon application to Ticket Agents, or to A. J. WELCH, Division Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

J. H. LATIMER, Southeastern Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

D. J. MULLANEY, Northeastern Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

R. C. COWARDIN, Western Passenger Agent, Room 405, Ry. Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

BRIDAR F. HILL, Northern Passenger Agent, Room 328 Marquette Bldg. Chicago.

J. L. EDMONDSON, Southern Passenger Agent, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

W. A. NISBET, President O. W. WADDILL, Cashier

Hopkins County BANK

MADISONVILLE, KY.

Capital Stock, - - - \$50,000.

Transacts a general banking business and invites the accounts of the citizens of Hopkins and adjoining counties. Has the finest and most secure vault in that section of Kentucky.

Illinois Central R. R. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TOURIST RATES

The Illinois Central now has on sale, and will continue to sell until September 30, 1898, round trip tourist tickets from points on its lines in the South to a large list of summer resorts in the North. Its fast double daily service to St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville enables one to reach quickly and comfortably the mountain resorts of Virginia, the White Mountains and Adirondack, the Thousand Islands, the lake and forest resorts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, the Yellowstone Park, or the resorts of Colorado.

The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Manager.

BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
(Incorporated.)

Entered the Postoffice at Earlington as Second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year, strictly in advance, \$1.00
Six Months, " " " " .50
Three Months, " " " " .25
Single Copies, " " " " 10c
Specimen copies mailed free on application.
Correspondents wanted in all parts of the county. Address for particulars.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1898.



THE Princeton Republican is again being published, having recovered from the shock of its recent burning.

If the Dingley bill is a failure, its successor will be selected by the Republican party. There is no call for Democratic tinkers.—Duluth "Tribune."

A most interesting and profitable session was that of the Second District Teachers Association at Madisonville last week. "Parvus Magister" will likely have something to say of it in the next issue.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the world's wheat crop of 1898 is estimated at 2,640,000,000 bushels, the American farmer has a very bright prospect of ready market and good prices for his big share of this enormous product.

For the first time in our history the exports of the United States were in 1898, the first year of the Dingley Tariff, double the amount of the imports. And yet it used to be said that Protection was fatal to our export trade.—American Economist.

THE Central Methodist, which has been published in Catlettsburg, Ky., for some years by Rev. Zephaniah Meek, has been purchased by Louisville people and the first issue from its new home appeared last Friday. Dr. M. B. Chapman is the editor.

We publish in this issue the sample of the ballot that will be voted in Hopkins County next Tuesday, November 8th. The picture of Lincoln in THE BEE is a much better one than that which will appear on the official ballot, but those who desire to vote under Lincoln's picture will have no trouble in identifying it.

A HENDERSON gentleman writes a friend "Abraham's face is good for a big majority of the Republican votes in this county. What about Hopkins?" The Republicans of Hopkins are not making much noise, but there is a quiet determination manifest among certain of them that does not augur ill for the candidate whose name will appear under Lincoln's picture.

We can't have all the good things at once. Notwithstanding the abundant crops throughout the Union there is one, the apple crop, that is short. The American Agriculturist estimates that the total 1898 crop of the United States is 27,000,000 barrels compared with over 40,000,000 barrels last year and 70,000,000 in the record-breaking crop of 1896. We all are fond of apples and this is an awful stroke at general prosperity. Some one should tell the calamity howler about it.

RECENT conclusions of the astronomers show that the star Regulus is distant from the earth more than 20,000,000 times the distance of the sun. Even the nearest stars, Alpha Centauri, has a distance equivalent to 275,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit. And all the machinery of the vast, incomprehensible, celestial systems, working in perfect order. Yet man, six feet long and not nearly so wide, who himself has been able to make a machine and command it to produce light, beside the accomplishment of many other marvelous things, sometimes chooses to deny the existence of a great Creative Hand in nature—and says "mud and tadpoles made man," or he is a shaved-up monkey with his caudal appendage discovered.

WHEN convicts in the Colorado state prison become unruly they are not confined to the "solitary" on bread and water. The chief of the institution has decided that this method of punishment does not punish, so he has his boarders spanked soundly when obstreperous. It is the belief of Warden Hoyt that such treatment reminds the offenders of the days of their youth and also prevents them from thinking over their wrongs while the punishment is being inflicted. He argues that brooding over fancied injuries in solitary confinement only aggravates a man's badness, while if he is spanked once or twice he will get enough and behave himself. He believes the ignominy of a paddling is too great for the most hardened to withstand. He has a "spanking chair" in his institution.—Chicago Chronicle.

When the case against Gov. Tanner gets before the United States court, the distinguished weighers of man's shortcomings should devise some means of having the obstreperous official extradited to that institution where this man of large gall and small conscience might be startled into his right mind, at least temporarily.

Gov. Bradley's Proclamation.
Following is the Thanksgiving Proclamation of Gov. Bradley. It is offered as a model of brevity.

"Thursday, the 24th day of November next, is hereby set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer."

Next Congress Republican.
Chairman Babcock, of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, figures that the Republican lead in the next House of Representatives will be twenty-seven. The New York Herald, Democratic, estimates the Republicans will have a majority of twenty-three.

All estimates except Democratic, and some Democratic estimates, notably that of the Herald, give the Republicans a safe majority.

The President's Western Speeches.
The following are some brief and choice extracts from the speeches of President McKinley at several western points:

President McKinley at St. Louis: "Let no discordant voice intrude to embarrass us in the solutions of the mighty problems which involve such vast consequences to ourselves and to posterity. Let us remember that God bestows on no nation supreme opportunity which is not ready to respond to the call of supreme duty." At Hastings, Iowa, the president said: "We have good money, we have ample resources, we have unquestioned national credit, but what we want is new markets, and as trade follows the flag it looks very much as if we were going to have new markets."

At Red Oak he said: "We must stand unitedly until every settlement of the last contest shall be written in enduring form and shall record a triumph for humanity and civilization." At Terre Haute, speaking of the vast assemblages which had everywhere greeted him: "It means that the people of the United States want the victories of the army and navy to be recognized in the treaty of peace. It means that they want those of us who are charged with the administration of the government to see to it that the war was not in vain, and that the just fruits of our achievements on land and sea shall not be lost."

In Prudent Phrase.
From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.
In the prudent phrase of the president glows the fire of the statesman's sympathetic response to the prevailing sentiment of the American people. And he has the statesman's best gift—the gift which he significantly attributed to Lincoln—of divining and following the sober second thought—the final verdict of the common sense of the plain people. "Mr. Lincoln," he said, "followed the people, and, following, made no mistake." If President McKinley has ever had any doubt of what the people want he knows it now with that sure presence which marks the genius of all enduring leadership—and in following the people he will make no mistake.

The president of the recent convention of implement makers at Philadelphia estimates that 40 per cent. more of agricultural implements and vehicles will be sold in 1898 than were sold in 1897. The improvement in the demand for articles which should come under the head of luxuries rather than necessities, he says, is significant of the feeling of confidence among consumers as well as producers. The numbrances of hard times have been removed and the inhabitants of the country districts now have money to invest, not only in the necessities but in the luxuries of life.

An Official Report on Machinery and Labor.

From the Boston Globe.
By joint resolution of congress, approved August 15, 1894, the commissioner of labor was authorized and directed to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of the machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in the productive industries, and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children; and further, whether changes in the creative costs of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor or the introduction of power machinery. Since that time the investigation has been in progress, and the results are published in the thirteenth annual report of the commissioner for 1898. The facts obtained are extremely interesting, but unfortunately for those who have long taken opposite sides on this question of whether machinery has worked a benefit or an injury to laborers, Commissioner Wright observes that the statistical method is not conclusive in determining whether wages have been bettered or lowered through machinery since so many other factors inevitably enter into the problem of wages.

The statistics prove one or two things, however, beyond the possibility of dispute: The first is that machinery has lowered the cost of manufactured products, and secondly it has increased the number of persons required to produce the articles considered in the report, embracing six hundred and seventy-eight in which hand and machine labor could be best contrasted. This means that machinery has given a far greater number of persons employment than though nothing but hand labor were still in use. But all this does not settle conclusively the real effect of machinery upon wages. The fact is that the problem of wages contains so many and so diverse factors that no one factor can be honestly said to be a controlling one—not even the great specific known as a protective tariff. But whatever be the truth as to wages, machinery has come to stay. We could not abolish it if we would. How things can be adjusted so that it shall not cheapen wages at the same time it is cheapening products and increasing the number of wage seekers is the great unsolved problem which all good citizens ought to be interested in settling.

The Right to Labor.

From Bradstreet's.
It is not a little singular that a definition of the limits of the rights of striking employees in influencing the action of others should be regarded as necessary at this comparatively late day, but such a definition was recently asked for from the United States Circuit Court at Cleveland, Ohio. An application was made for an injunction to prevent the striking employees of a corporation for interfering with other operatives employed by the company. The sitting judge granted an injunction in an opinion in which he laid down the doctrine that the right to labor is not only a right of property but a right of liberty, which is enjoyed by the citizen as his birthright, and that one of the most important rights of labor is that of an unobstructed access to the place where the labor is to be performed. The injunction in terms restrained the strikers from interfering in any manner with the company's plant and from molesting or intimidating or threatening those desiring to work at the mills, and from congregating or picketing the mill or the houses of employment for the purpose of intimidation. To put the matter in a nutshell, the decision applies the now well-established doctrine that while strikers cannot be compelled to work if they do not like the terms offered, they cannot, by any conduct savoring of intimidation, prevent others desirous of working from filling the places they have left vacant.

Make Every Edge Cut.

From the Southern Farm Magazine.
There is a species of false economy practiced by many of the farmers of the South that should be abandoned at once. We refer to that kind which permits the use of bad tools, of cheap labor and the culture of unproductive soils. We refer to that economy which, rather than expend a few dollars for an improved breed of hogs or cows, will continue to feed corn to hogs that can never be fattened except at an expense greater than the worth of the pork; that will persist in squeezing a few pints of milk from a lean, bagless cow that consumes provender to such an extent as to make milk a costly luxury. We refer to that economy begotten in ignorance and continued by custom. It results from a want of thought and calculation, and no

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—The President after the Cabinet meeting today issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION:
The approaching November brings to mind the custom of our ancestors, hallowed by time and rooted in our most sacred traditions, of giving thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings he has vouchsafed to us during the past year.
Few years in our history have afforded such cause for thanksgiving. We have been blessed by abundant harvests, our trade and commerce have been wonderfully increased, our public credit has been improved and strengthened, all sections of our common country have been brought together and knitted into closer bonds of national purpose and unity.
The skies have been for a time darkened by the cloud of war, but as we were compelled to take up the sword in the cause of humanity, we are permitted to rejoice that the conflict has been of brief duration, and the losses we have to mourn, though grievous and important, have been so few, considering the great results accomplished, as to inspire us with gratitude and praise to the Lord of hosts. We may laud and magnify His holy name that the cessation of hostilities came so soon as to spare both sides the countless sorrow and disasters that attend protracted war.
I do, therefore, invite all my fellow-citizens, as well those at home as those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 24th day of November, as a day of national Thanksgiving, to come together in their several places of worship, for a service of praise and thanks to Almighty God for all the blessings of the year; for mildness of the seasons and the fruitfulness of the soil, for the continued prosperity of the people, for the devotion and valor of our countrymen, for the glory of our victory and the hope of a righteous peace, and to pray that the divine guidance which has brought us heretofore to safety and honor may be graciously continued in the years to come.
In witness whereof, etc. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

one who practices it can be prosperous or be accounted a good farmer. It becomes our farmers to make every edge cut, to persist in no course that will not pay, and to bring to bear on their business as much mind as muscle. They should be able to tell what every barrel of corn and every pound of cotton or tobacco costs, what are the profits or losses on stock-raising, and whether the labor they employ can be rendered more profitable by a change in their method of farming. Let them count up the difference in the profits of a farm by using nothing but the best tools, cultivating nothing but the best land, rearing nothing but the best animals, employing nothing but the best labor, and they will soon see where the paths of their prosperity and thrift lie.
There is another fact they must learn—that farmers, no more than other trades or professions, can be prosperous without giving their time and attention to their business.
A farmer must give his undivided attention to his business if he would succeed. There can be no substitute for his presence, simply because no other can feel the same interest in his business that he can. If he cannot do this, if he cannot love his pursuit, he had better abandon it. The first element of success any business is to learn to love that business. A man should not succeed in any pursuit by neglecting it. It would be contrary to the immutable laws of nature. That which a man sows that shall he also reap. Without this law there would be no incentive to ambition, to industry, to energy or to honesty. Indolence and idleness would be as profitable as industry and energy. We might as soon expect a man to be good without being moral, or a thief to be honest while he is stealing, as for men to be prosperous without being attentive to business.
Let every edge be made to cut, which can be done only by the farmer himself holding and directing the reins of his prosperity. Neglect won't do. Any farmer may win success, but he must feel keenly the losses resulting from inattention or indifference and take the necessary steps to prevent such losses. This makes and develops a spirit of frugality which all farmers must possess in order to succeed. THE BEE and the Southern Farm Magazine both one year for \$1.50.

Good Roads in the South.
Farm Values Increased.
From the Rocky Mount (N. C.) Argonaut.
A farmer in the vicinity of Charlotte states that 250 acres of land were sold for \$20,000. This is at the rate of \$80 per acre, a pretty high price for North Carolina farming lands, but probably not any more, if as much, as the land was worth. Now, what made this land sell for so much more than farming lands in other portions of the State? The question is easily answered. Mecklenburg county has good roads, the brag roads of the South, and its people are progressive. The rest of the counties must follow the example of

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thority and that of his guild is menaced by the growing influence of this country, every tyrant, caste or nation which hates or fears the American name, is praying for victory for the Democratic party.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic for the Week Beginning Oct. 30.
Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.
Topic.—"Helpfulness"—Ex. xvii, 8-13; Gal. vi, 10.
We are dependent, independent and interdependent in this life. We depend upon God, we act independently for ourselves, and we also depend upon one another for much in life. "No man liveth to himself." He is dependent for much upon those who are about him in life. This mutual dependence is illustrated in the first topical reference. This is the story of the defeat of the Amalekites at Rephidim. God made success depend upon intercessory prayer. While Moses held up his hand Israel prevailed, but when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands became weary, and then Aaron and Hur held them up. Moses was dependent upon them for help. They were dependent upon Moses, after God, for success. Success or failure was as important to one as to another, and by their united action they brought success. By refusing to help one another they would have brought defeat upon all. We are thus mutually dependent upon one another in all the relations of life. In the home, in the Endeavor society, in the church, in society, in the business world, we need the help of one another, and in helping others we help ourselves, as Aaron and Hur benefited themselves in holding up the arms of Moses.
It is not only good policy to help one another in life, but it is also a religious duty. "Bear ye one another's burden" is the command of Paul. "Be willing to lay down your lives for the brethren" is the practical command of Christ, and in helping one another we thus fulfill the law of Christ.
We are to help one another in bearing all the burdens of life—its sorrows, its infirmities, its errors and its sins. The object of helping others to bear their sins is that they may be reclaimed. "If a brother be overtaken by a fault, ye that are spiritual restore such a one in the spirit of meekness." Restoration is the object of all helpfulness. Another incentive for this kind of helpfulness is our own liability to sin. "Considering thyself lest thou also be tempted," and being tempted presumably fall. We are least willing to help men bear their sins and errors. It is easier to give food to the hungry and clothing to the naked than it is to give a helping hand to a sinful, fallen brother, but Christianity demands that we shall do all three.
Nothing will bring greater happiness and greater blessing into our own lives than to cultivate the habit of helping others. It is more blessed to help than to be helped.
Bible Readings.—Deut. i, 34-38; iii, 28; II Sam. xi, 26; II Chron. xxix, 34; xxxi, 1-4; Ps. xxxiii, 20; xlvii, 1; Acts xvii, 24; I Cor. xii, 28; II Cor. i, 11; Phil. i, 8; Phil. iv, 18; II Tim. i, 16-18; Heb. iv, 16.

Good Seed.
It is said that when Julius Caesar came to Britain with his great war chariots, he brought with him seeds without knowing it—seeds from Asia—and that some of these seeds fell in English ground, and that there are flowers and grasses growing in England today which have come from these seeds that were blown about from the war wagons of Julius Caesar.

Everything carries seed about—birds and bees, roaring storms and whirling breezes. And so it is with a good life. It is very fruitful, and from it are scattered seeds that carry blessings far and wide. If we sow good seed, some of it, like that of the sower in our Lord's parable, is sure to fall into good ground and yield a glorious harvest. At any rate, let us take care that the weeds and briars of selfishness and unkindness in others come not from our sowing. Rather let us try to sow good, pure lives, so that the seeds we scatter as we go through the world may spring up and bring forth fruit to God's glory.—Church Standard.

Always.
First.—Be mindful of others and give the best seat in your room to a lady, an aged person or an invalid.
Second.—Be as courteous to those less fortunate than yourself as you are to those who may be your equal in social position.
Third.—Avoid affectation and eccentricity.
Fourth.—Be punctual as to time, precise as to payment, honest in all things.
Fifth.—Return borrowed books, unmarked, unimpaired, promptly at the time promised.—Christian Leader.

The Thinking Post.
The "thinking post" was a droll conceit of the English wit, Sidney Smith. Not far from his gate he had a post set, at which every one going out was to stop and think whether he had left anything behind. Some thinking posts we need very frequently in life, where there shall be some pause for reflection. The best thinking post given to any of us is the divine ordinance of the Sabbath, with its frequent returns, its cessation of toil and withdrawal from the world, and its appearance in the presence of God.—Central Presby.

LOCOMOTIVE BLASTS.
One day recently, two darkeys, armed with long pistols, tried to hold up Conductor Ray at Robards. It seems they had been stealing or trying to steal a ride on his train, when one of his brakemen put them off, and they sought revenge on the conductor, whom they mistook for the man who had asked them to unload. The result, however, was only a heated war of words.

A telegram received at Henderson last Monday from Agent Geo. T. O'Bryan, now sojourning in New Mexico on account of ill health, brought the bad news that he was growing worse and requested the presence of his wife at once. As soon as possible, she boarded a train and is now on her way to the bedside of her husband. Friends here entertain the hope that he may soon take a change for the better.

The wife of Agent Martin, of Sebron, has returned from Kuttawa, where she was called by the death of a sister.

A change of operators has taken place at the Earlington office. Operator Arrington, the former night man is now on duty in the day time, while Operator Fawcett attends to the night work.

If reports in circulation are true the midnight robbers are getting close, as at Nortonville last Tuesday night they held up the night operator and made a raid on the Illinois Central cash drawer taking from it about \$23 and then made good their escape.

Coal thieves have again become so numerous at Hopkinsville and other cities where trains stop, that the railroad officials have called the attention of the conductors and crews to the matter and asked their co-operation in the attempt to catch and punish the offenders.

Last Tuesday morning when Agent Etheridge came on duty he found one of the company's buildings decorated with a small wagon on top of it, the result of the boys taking the advantage of Halloween night.

The local annual inspection of the Henderson division took place last week, and a supreme effort is being made by the officials to show off this division in better shape than ever, when general inspection takes place in this month.

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Switchman Jeffreys had the misfortune

to get his fingers mashed, the other day, but is getting along nicely. No amputation was necessary.

Brakeman Bonham, of the north end local, while assisting in unloading freight at Staughtonsville one day last week, was caught by a falling truck car, breaking one bone in his leg. Dr. Chatter, dressed the broken limb, and the wounded man is now able to hobble around on crutches, but it will be some time before he will be able for duty.

We quote this from the Louisville Post to show how the police of that city sometimes do a job of railroading: "Captain Jacobs and a squad of police tore up a switch this morning belonging to Callahan & Sons, the grain dealers and elevator men. The firm is putting up an elevator on the square between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and Lexington and Delaware streets, and desired to connect it with the Illinois Central tracks on Fourteenth street by means of a private switch. In order to reach the I. C. tracks it was necessary to cross a public alley. Efforts have been made for the past month to have the City Council pass an ordinance permitting this, but it refused to do so. Col. Haeger has had a policeman on guard for several weeks to prevent the construction of the track, but Monday, on account of changing watch, there was no one on guard. During the absence of the officer the track was put down. When Col. Haeger heard of the occurrence, he sent Capt. Jacobs and a detail to tear up the track. Soon afterward Mr. Callahan called on Col. Haeger and apologized for the laying of the switch and stated that as there was no guard present, he had supposed he had the right to put down the switch.



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